THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXVI, NUMBER 35. | CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889. | *Per Annum in Advance* TOWN .....11-8 MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

A LONDON correspondent says that owing to two letters on the Public Service Commission, written by Mr. Digby, the India Office has decided not to act on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission in regard to the employment of Natives in the higher offices of State.

MR. HEWETT's term of office as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department expires at the end of the year.

MR. A. W. PAUL, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Knyvett, Deputy Superintendent of Police, have left Darjiling for Sikkim to arrange for matters consequent on the partial withdrawal of the Field Force. They are expected to be away a fortnight.

RETURN tickets will be issued by the East Indian Railway during the Pujah holidays for six months from the 21st of September at the usual rates, for distances of not less than fifty miles. Ordinary return tickets, at the rate of one fare and a third, will be available from the 21st of September till the 31st of October. For a fortnight, first and second class tickets for distances of over a hundred miles will be issued at the rate of a single fare.

THE question of the audit of Government accounts in India, separate from, and independent of, the official machinery now employed, is about to be shortly forced upon the authorities in this country.

PROFESSOR Morse has devised a simple stove for warming rooms by means of solar heat. It consists of a shallow box having a bottom of corrugated frame and a glass cap. The device is placed outside, so that the sun can shine directly into it The rays pass through the glass and are absorbed by the metal heating it to a high temperature and warming the air of the box. The air which on sunny days rises to a temperature of 90 degs. Farh, is conveyed into the room which is to be heated.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, C.I.E., has written a letter for circulation among the members of Parliament, on the present prejudical attitude of the Government of India towards Native Princes and Chiefs. The letter succinctly states how the solemn pledges, given in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, are being ruthlessly violated. Since the Mysore Rendition the policy of the Indian Foreign Office has been most hostile to the welfare of the interests of the Native feudatories. The letter reviews in detail the burning grievances of Gwalior, Rampore, Bhopal, Rewa and Cashmere, supported by official statements and facts, showing the injustice of the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office, says the letter, is acting in direct contravention of Her Majesty's plighted word ; and the intervention of Parliament is now absolutely imperative. Mr. Digby recommends the appointment of a Select Committee or a Royal Commission to searchingly investigate the action of the Foreign Office for the last 31 years.

THE history of the world-renowned *Kohinoor*, as given by "G" in the May number of the *National Magazine*, will be read with interest. This priceless diamond was found in one of the mines of Golcunda, near the river Krishna. It fell into the hands of Baber in 1526. The French traveller, Tavernier saw it in the Court of Aurangzeb. Tavernier describes it as an egg-shaped diamond. weighing 280 carats. Its original weight is said to have been 793⅝ carats. In Shahjehan's reign it adorned the celebrated Peacock throne. In 1739 the *Kohinoor* formed part of Nadir Shah's booty from India to the Persian Court. Shah Shooja was the last of the Afghan rulers who possessed the diamond. In 1812 it passed into the hands of the Lion of the Punjab as a lawful prize for the great service rendered by him to the Shah. In fact it was a present from Wafoo Begum, Shah Shooja's wife, to Ranjit, for his having delivered her husband from the bold, incontinent grasp of Atta Mohammed, the last of the Moslem rulers of Kashmir. From Ranjit, or rather from his beloved queen Jhindan, Dhuleep Singh had inherited this precious gem. It now adorns, as is well known, the diadem of our beloved sovereign.

TUESDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

UNDER the scheme of Imperial Defence it is estimated that the Native States will furnish thirty thousand troops, mostly Cavalry.

THE Shah arrived at Vienna on the 23rd instant and was met by representatives of the Emperor, and escorted to the Royal Palace amid the cheers of large crowds lining the streets. An extensive programme of entertainments has been prepared.

MR. GAY's report on the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1888-89 has been furnished. There was a decrease in the net note circulation for the year of more than 68 lakhs as compared with 1887. A continued decrease in the circulation of five-rupee notes is ascribed to the alarm excited by some forgeries which were sufficiently well executed to deceive careless or illiterate persons, or to pass in the hurry of business if carelessly examined. The number of forged notes detected during the year was 117. That notes of the lower denominations (Rs. 5 and Rs. 10) are specially favoured with the attention of forgers is no doubt due, Mr. Gay remarks, to the fact that people are not usually in the habit of keeping any record of the numbers of such notes, and consequently the risk run in uttering them, if the imitation is at all close, is reduced to a minimum. The statement of coins cut and broken in the several treasuries during last year shows 166,089 rupee pieces, 32,150 eight-anna pieces, 2,922 four-anna pieces, and 2,917 two-anna pieces so treated because some of them were believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent in weight; some to be counterfeit, and others to have been reduced in their weight by sweating. The examinations conducted with a view of sampling the coinage in circulation so as to see the proportion in which new coins issued come into general use are said to indicate a very gradual disappearance of old coin, and an equally gradual spread of new coin to take its place. The largest percentage of new coins is naturally found in the Bombay Presidency, as the largest amount of silver is coined at the Bombay Mint; the Bengal Presidency comes next, but a long way behind ; and in Madras, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the percentage is again largely below that of Bengal.

THE mismanagement of his estate by the Rajah of Duspulla, one of the Orissa Tributary Mehals, has led to a decision that the administration shall be taken out of his hands and carried on for a term of years by the Government. Sir John Edgar's recent report showed that the Rajah had been neglectful of his subjects' welfare in a period of famine. His Dewan reported that he would not permit relief measures to be undertaken, and the official returns showed that there had been 148 deaths from starvation before the Bengal Government's Special Commissioner arrived on the scene. The Rajah was directed to wait upon the Commissioner of Orissa at Cuttack and explain his conduct. Whether he obeyed the summons, we are not aware, but we hear it stated that the Government has found it necessary to set him aside and undertake the task of setting his estate in order.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill will probably be introduced to the Legislative Council at Simla early next month. Our contemporary adds :—"It appears probable that the final decision in cases where bribery and corruption have been established will after all devolve upon the Government of India. They at least may be trusted to act with decision in the matter." After what the Secretary of State has said about them in Parliament it is pretty certain what course legislation in India would take.

THE scheme of Secretariat reorganization in the Punjab is now before the Supreme Government, prior to submission to the Secretary of State. It includes a head official to be called Chief Secretary, a Revenue Secretary at Rs. 1,800 per mensem, and a Junior Secretary at Rs. 1,500.

IT is said that Sir Mortimer Durand, Foreign Secretary, Government of India, takes one year's leave in next December, Mr. W. J. Cunningham acting for him.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

THE Muttra-Brindabun branch of the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway has been opened for public traffic. The extension of the Achnera-Muttra Railway by Bindrabun and Hodel to Delhi is also under contemplation; in fact, is likely to pass into a more active state very shortly. The extension to Delhi is understood to have been approved by the Secretary of State, and to be only wanting the completion of certain arrangements in this country. This is almost identical with the route originally proposed for the East Indian Railway, and would provide a direct line between Delhi and Muttra, shortening the railway distance between the two places by some 40 miles, and between Delhi and Agra 16 miles. It would open out still further a particularly rich and prosperous district, besides taking a route particularly popular with pilgrims, who could thence proceed by the new Delhi Umballa line, direct from Bindrabun and Muttra, to the even more famous shrines of Thanesar.

THE Government of India in the Foreign Department have ruled recently that in future no Political Officer shall, under any circumstances, issue a license covering more than 30 armed retainers, without previous reference to the Local Government of the Province in which the licensee proposes to travel, and requesting that armed retinues, which native personages of distinction are sometimes occasionally allowed to take with them when travelling in British territor , may be discouraged as much as possible.

A CONTEMPORARY says that it is not generally known for the German Government has used its influence to conceal the fact—that Prince Bismarck has been very seriously ill. He has greatly improved of late—a fact which his son Herbert has imparted to Signor Crispi in a long letter published in the Italian papers. The old enemy, rheumatic gout, has again attacked the great man."

Truth says:—"I continue to receive many and bitter complaints from Burmah against the *Times'* correspondent at Rangoon. Some of my readers may possibly remember former references in *Truth* to this individual—a barrister named Moylan, whose career in the law has been anything but agreebly distinguished. The last time that I had occasion to call attention to the character of the *Times* Rangoon correspondence it was in relation to a purely commercial matter. Now I have political and military men complaining of the manner in which Mr. Moylan's pen metes out praise or blame to public servants in Burmah, I fear, however, that no remarks of mine are likely to have any influence in this matter. The *Times* has always had its Moylans all over the world. At this moment it has a Moylan in Dublin, another in Berlin, and another at Chicago. Not long ago it had one in Wales. Moylanism is, in fact, the Alpha of Printing House Square journalism, as Pigottism is likely to be its Omega." Poor Mr. Moylan! The whole world seems to be ranged against you. Your pen must be dipped in gall.

A REFERENCE having been made to the Lieutenant-Governor by the President of the Commitee of the Calcutta Medical School for permission to dissect human 'subjects' in that institution, the following reply has been recieved :—"The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to permit the dissection of dead bodies in the Calcutta Medical School on the distinct understanding that the dissection will be conducted in such a place and in such a manner as to give the public no ground for complaint, and that the dead bodies will be obtained from source that will not interfere with the existing requirements of the Medical College, Calcutta and Campbell Medical School, Sealdah.

THE Home Government, the *World* hears, are willing to give Lord Lorne a Colonial Governorship, and Ceylon and Bombay are said to have been offered to him; but the Princess Louis does not like the idea of leaving home and going so far away. She is not strong, and the climate of India would be most trying to her health. Lord Lorne would have liked South Australia, but the Princess could not bring herself to consent to the separation. She is going shortly to Marienabad, and afterwards to Switzerland.

Thursday 29th August.

With reference to a rumour that the Secretary of State has decided the question of an alternative railway route to Calcutta in favour of the East Indian Railway scheme known as the Grand Chord Line, the Allahabad paper states that "the authorities in India have heard of no such decision, and indeed it is in the highest degree improbable that Lord Cross would make up his mind before the surveys were completed, which will not be for about a year."

In an article on "Blindness and the Blind," in the current number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, Dr. Webster Fox refers, among other things, to the need for care being exercised with regard to the eyes of young children. The eyes are more sensitive to light in childhood than in adult life, yet mother or nurse will often expose the eyes of an infant to the glare of the sun for hours at a time. Dr. Webster Fox holds that serious evils may spring from this, and he even contends that "the greater number of the blind lose their sight from carelessness during infancy." From the point of view of an oculist, he protests against the notion that children should begin to study at a very early age. He thinks that until they are between seven and nine years old the eye is not strong enough for school work. When they do begin to learn lessons they should have good light during their study hours, and should not be allowed to study much by artifical light before the age of ten. Books printed in small type should never be allowed in school-rooms, much less be read by insufficient light.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught propose to return to England by way of Ceylon, China, Japan, and Canada. They will leave India in the middle of March, and will probably arrive in England in June. It is said to have been intended that Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenburg should make a tour through India next cold weather, but the visit has been postponed.

A submarine bridge between Sweden and Copenhagen is proposed by a Swedish engineer. It would be two-and-a-half miles in length, of 100 feet spans, and would be submerged sufficiently to allow ships to pass over it. It would be a double tube, with an outer skin of iron, an inner one of steel, and the space between filled with concrete, and would carry a single line of rails.

In a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution by Professor Fowler on "The Pigmy Races of Men," he referred to the curious fact that the "tallest and shortest races in Europe are respectively the Norwegians and the Lapps, living in almost the same region. In Africa, also, diminutive Bushmen, and the tallest race of the country, the Kaffirs, are close neighbours. These facts indicate that climate, soil and other physical conditions have but small influence on human stature.

The *Rangoon Times* says that the completed Revenue Returns for Upper Burmah for 1888-89 show an increase of Rs. 23,29,000, as compared with the revenue of the previous year, which was Rs. 50,16,000. The increase under Land Revenue was over 5½ lakhs of rupees. This large increase of revenue shows unmistakably that the province is settling down. Cultivation is largely increasing, and Upper Burmah is importing a little food-supply now. In many districts people who left their houses and went to Lower Burmah on account of the disturbances of 1886-87 are now returning.

The first Post Office Act in India was passed in 1837 before which there was no general public post in India at all; but even before 1837 the authorities of the different Presidencies had in some cases formed local public posts, and in the Bombay Presidency all private posts for the carriage of letters and newspapers were suppressed in 1830 by a Regulation. There were no postage stamps, and the charge, in cash for the carriage of letter, varied according to the distance it was carried. From Calcutta to Bombay the charge was one rupee per tola; from Calcutta to Agra twelve annas. In 1854 a new Act was passed which provided for the issue of postage stamps and a uniform rate of postage for the whole of India. A special and marked impetus was given to correspondence in 1879 by the introduction of post cards, the Indian post card being the cheapest in the world, and ever since 1854 the minimum rate for a letter to any part of India has been only half an anna.

Local branches of the North-Western Provinces branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund have, we learn, been formed both at Cawnpore and Meerut within the last week.

Vanity Fair declares that the Queen is seriously contemplating a visit to Ireland next year, and that the date will probably be announced shortly after the Royal visit to Wales.

Friday, 30th August.

The strike among the London dock labourers daily assumes more serious proportions, and four thousand lightermen have now joined the movement and knocked off work. The work on board ship is utterly paralysed, and upwards of one thousand vessels are now lying idle, being unable to either discharge or load cargo. A monster procession of the dock labourers on strike took place the other day. Their behaviour was, however, orderly, but they were escorted throughout their march by a strong force of foot police and mounted police patrols. Railwaymen stokers in the Gas works and others threaten to join the movement and the labourers on strike are intimidating those who are working. A second demonstration was held at Hyde Park on Sunday before last which passed off in a quiet and orderly manner. Eighty thousand strikers and others marched in a procession to the Park, where the leaders delivered numerous speeches. It was resolved to continue the strike until the demands of the men were granted by their employers.

Delegates from the wharfingers and Dock labourers on strike held a conference with the Dock Directors on Wednesday. The Directors offered, if the labourers withdrew their demand of sixpence an hour, that the remainder of their demands would be arranged. The Delegates refused to accept these terms, and thus the deadlock continues. A meeting of the Tea Dealers' Association was also held at which it was resolved that, unless the Dock Directors yielded to the demands of the men, arrangements would be made with the wharfingers to throw open their wharves and engage labourers on the terms demanded. The strike among the coal heavers has terminated, the masters having granted the increased pay demanded by the men. The London printers have joined the movement, and two thousand have already struck work.

Bulgaria is making warlike preparations and the Bulgarian Government has just given an order for fifty thousand rifles and ten million cartridges. Efforts are being made to induce Turkey to join the Triple Alliance. The Russian Government is offering the strongest opposition to any arrangement of the kind being concluded.

The following is a summary of the weather and crop report for Bengal for the last week:—"The rainfall during the week was general, but too light in many districts. Transplanting of late rice is very backward for want of rain in Western Bengal, South Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Balasore. The early rice and jute harvests are progressing in the Central, Northern, and Eastern Districts. The jute is said to be a magnificent crop in Rungpur; there is nearly a full average crop in Mymensingh and Tipperah: and about three-quarters of an average crop in Pubna, Dinagepu and Rungpur. Crops have been greatly destroyed by inundations on the Brahmaputra Churs, and some loss of crops by floods is reported from Bogra and Pubna. In Behar the *bhadoi* crops are doing well, except on inundated tracts. In Mozufferpur the prospects of the crops in the Sadder Sub-division are uncertain, owing to the floods. Gratuitous relief is being given in Chumparan, and advances are being made to the cultivators whose crops were destroyed by the floods. In this district 1,587 persons are daily receiving charitable relief; partly at Government, partly at private expense: and 310 persons are employed on two relief works in North Bhagalpur.

The Russian expedition under Colonel Pevtsoff, proceeding to Tibet, has been stopped by the Chinese authorities in Kashgar. The Chinese Government had little option in the matter particularly after the failure of British negotiations.

As a result of Major Melliss's visit to Poona to ascertain what part the Native Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency desired to take in connection with the frontier defence scheme, it is announced that these Chiefs are anxious to provide a transport corps in connection with the scheme for the defence of the North-West Frontier.

In a letter to Colonel Moore, President of the Madras Municipality, Mr. Eardley Norton writes:—"Let me add that if during the late debates I said or did anything to convey an impression of undue hostility, I regret it very much. I certainly had no intention to suggest that I was being operated upon by any sentiment of personal antagonism." This is as it should be.

An order has been issued to all departments of the Bombay Goverment directing that officials, except those otherwise specially authorised, shall not communicate officially with Government officers in the United Kingdom or Colonies without the sanction of the Local Government.

Saturday, 31st September.

The Shah's visit to England cost the country £7,650. In the House of Commons on August 6. Mr. Pickersgill asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay upon the table of the House a detailed statement of the Supplementary Estimate of £7,650, being "expenses connected with the visit of His Majesty the Shah to this country." Sir James Fergusson said that the details are very simple. It was stated on the 30th of May that Her Majesty would entertain the Shah during his residence at the Palace, but that there would be some provision necessary for the purpose of his visit. The sum asked for was limited to £7,650, made up as follows:—Travelling expenses in this country, including cost of special steamers from Gravesend to Westminster, £2,665; hotel charges of suite, entertainments, carriage hire, and engagement of the necessary interpreters, £1,835; extra carriages and attendants in London, £2,000; travelling expenses of officers in attendance and other contingent expenses, £1,150: total £7,650.

In the *Punjab Gazette* the Government advises all native British subjects and subjects of Native States in the Punjab, intending to proceed into foreign territory west of the Indus, or beyond the seas, to provide themselves with passports to prove their claim to British consular protection in time of need. Passports can be had, on payment of a fee of Re. 1, from Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab and the Secretary to the Punjab Govern-ment.

The *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent is authorised to state that there is absolutely no foundation for the report published in the London letter of an Indian paper connecting the name of Mr. Herbert Gladstone with certain divorce proceedings, which, it was alleged by the writer of the paragraph, had been settled out of court by the payment of a sum of money. Mr. Gladstone denies the whole story, and, according to information received, it is a tissue of falsehoods.

A Matrimonial Tragedy.—At the village of Phillour, in the Punjab, a low caste Hindu married his daughter to one of his own relatives recently. The mother of the girl was averse to the union and, therefore, unwares to her husband, had the daughter re-married to a man, who was one of her own relatives. On the day of the *barrat*, however, both parties came to claim the girl as their bride, and a serious quarrel ensued resulting in broken heads, &c. The father of the girl was threatened the next day with prosecution by the bridegrooms, and not knowing what to do he killed the girl, thinking that the dispute would end there. The parties then took the earliest opportunity of retracing their way back to their homes, while the stupid father has been arrested for murder.

The Madras Director of Public Instruction, after consultation with the Judges of the High Court, has submitted proposals to the local Government for the constitution of a law college in Madras. "The staff of the college would be composed of a Principal on Rs. 1,200 per mensem, who must devote his whole time to the work, and will be debarred from pursuing his profession as a barrister. He must be a graduate and a barrister of not less than five years standing, and will be ordinarily selected by the Secretary of State in England. For a Professorship, or as assistant, no one will be eligible who is not a graduate or a barrister of not less than three years' standing, or a vakil of the Madras High Court of not less than five years' standing. The total charges will be Rs. 26,000 per annum. The Director proposes that the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court be *ex-officio* visitors to bring to the notice of the Council or the Government, through the Director, any defects they may observe in the working of the institution; but all the Judges are more in favour of being *ex-officio* members of the Consulative Council for legal education than visitors. They recommend that Hindoo law be entrusted to a professor who has had practical experience in India, and that the Secretary of State should invite experienced gentlemen in England to advise him in selecting the Principal. The sanction of the Secretary of State is requested to the scheme, with a view to its being put in force from January next." A law college is also very much wanted in Bengal.

News has reached Lahore from Bajour of Umra Khan's defeat by a Swati force under a leader named Fam Jan. The Jundol Chief is said to have lost 200 men killed and 100 taken prisoners, most of whom were promptly put to death, only a few of the more prominent captives being kept alive for ransom. Further fighting is expected as soon as Umra Khan can pull himself together. It is a pity these districts cannot be brought under a settled Government.

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A., on *Monday*, the *2nd September* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Multiple Integrals. Dirichlet's Theorem.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *3rd September* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Electro-Magnetism. Electro-Magnetic Rotations.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A., on *Wednesday*, the *4th September* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Gamma Functions.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the *5th September* at 5½ P. M.

Subject: Tin.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *5th September* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Specific Gravity of Bodies and how it is determined.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday*, the *6th September* at 4-30 P. M.

Subject: Third Law of Motion. Newton's Scholium.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *7th September* at 4 P M.

Subject: Nitrogen and its Compounds.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,

August 31st, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN INDIA.

THE Government resolution on this subject is a very disappointing document. As the result of the mature deliberations of the Governor-General in Council, after consultation with all the subordinate Governments, it fails to impress us with any idea of broad liberal views or consummate statesmanship. It does not deal with the subject in all its bearings, but disposes it of in the narrow-minded spirit of an old pedagogue. The question embraces the training of the three hundred millions of India, and it has been limited to the narrowest sphere possible. Technically the Government proposes to consider the matter under the two heads of Discipline and Moral Training, but curiously enough it begins with "gymnastics, school drill and the maintenance of play-grounds," and that under the potent condition, that the measures to be adopted "should be carried into effect without imposing any additional burden on Provincial Finances." It is not obvious whether Gymnastics come under Moral Training or Discipline, but whether they do so or not, subject as they are to this all-governing condition, they must necessarily come under the category of mere platitude, which a witty writer defines to be "hammering on one grain of wit into a sheet of infinity of empty remarks." We have certainly a large amount of goody-goody observations about monitors, good-conduct registers, training school certificates, and boarding houses in the Resolution under notice, but they suggest to us more the bye-laws of a reformatory school, and not of the rising generations of nations. The Government cannot be unaware of the present condition of native society, and to expect any thing like Boarding Houses for students that would touch even a small fraction of the community is vain. One might as well think of the good that the reformatory school at Alipur is supposed to have done to Bengal, as think of the Hostels attached to the schools doing any thing appreciable with reference to the bulk of the hundreds and thousands of native boys who attend schools. It is as we have already said a mere platitude. Monitors were more common in the early days of school teaching in India, but it is looked upon as a fraud in the present day when the school routine takes up every minute of the school hour and a boy cannot go out of his class to serve as a monitor without neglecting his own lessons. It may economise the expenses of a school, but it would be a grievous wrong to the boy who pays for his tuition and then is employed in teaching instead of reading. The Government refers to monitors in Hostels out of school hours, but even at that time the boy has either to prepare his own lesson or to neglect them for the benefit of his fellow-lodgers. Good character registers are known in dames' schools in England and not altogether unknown in India, but they are intended for the satisfaction and *pujáfying* of guardians, and not as helps to good character. It serves to gratify the vanity of Mamma to know how Tommy and Billy are doing at school and not by any means help the said Tommy and Billy to become good. In the way it is proposed in the resolution as a permanent record the register can only lead to harm. In the Punjab the authorities have vetoed it. "The Government of Madras is adverse to the system on the ground that the moral defects of students and school-boys are not such as can be marked by registers of conduct, and deprecates the suggestion that attention should be given to good-conduct registers in selecting candidates for the public service on the ground that it would be cruel and unjust to place on permanent record the faults committed in early youth." It is well-known that boys trained in reformatory schools and brought up as excellent artizans fail to earn their livelihood by the exercise of the crafts which they have learnt at school. Perforce they are driven to fall back upon the professions of their parents, or to thieving and the like which drove them to the reformatory, as few will take them up by the hand for employment. In the higher walks of life, the records of boyish fault in a permanent form must do infinite more mischief. The only good it would do would be to reduce the number of candidates for Government employment, and recruit the ranks of the disaffected. Recruits in this respect will also be multiplied manifold by the rule proposed to expel boys who are slow in their progress and fail to keep their position in their respective classes coupled with the inter-school rule proposed which prohibits one school from admitting boys, expelled from another. It would amount to a denial of all education to those who are dull, or have failed to satisfy their teachers by their progress. The punishment of expulsion crops up too prominently in other parts of the Resolution and an impression is produced on the reader that it is the object of Government to check the diffusion of high education and not to help its progress. True that a boy to our knowledge, who, failing in his studies, won the approbation of his professor by officiously handing him soap and towel when coming out of a hospital and was on that account promoted over his form-fellows, and others can readily do the same; but that would be a form of moral training which all honest men must denounce. The Government itself does not derive much benefit from these subsidiary measures. Their sheet-anchor is what the Allahabad paper has nicknamed "Tawney Bible." It would, however, be attaching too much importance to literary anathemas to suppose that a miscellaneous reader can have any influence in the way expected. The idea is by no means new, it has always been the object of class books of the kind to convey moral education to youths. The *Hitopadesa* was written 2000 years ago with that view, and numberless original works and compilations have been published from time to time with that object. In connection with English education in Calcutta in the present century the most important books handed to youths were the "Readers" of the Calcutta School Book Society. The Missionary Societies followed the example by having their "Instructors," and numerous have been the books given to us by private individuals. Even so obscure a town as Azimgur has had its own particular selection, and it enjoyed the special title of "Moral Class Book" and that title was not undeserved. Among the compilers were such men as Dr. H. H. Wilson and Mr. Drinkwater Bethune. We have then at command English compilations of the kind prepared in England, such as the Nelson's Series, the Oliver Series, the Douglas Series, the Chambers Series and lastly the Grade Readers of the English School Board. In Bengal the University for some years gave us its "Entrance Courses" and we have now in extensive use the selections of Sir Roper Lethbrige, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Pal and others. The men who compiled them are well-known as able educationists, and the cardinal idea with all of them has been moral culture, and it is hard to believe that a new selection, only a part of which should be specially devoted to moral teaching, would in any way be so superior as to deserve the name of a Bible. Mr. Tawney is a great classical scholar, and we may well expect from him a new version of Ovid's Metamorphosis and for wit and humour a new "Pig in a Poke" from the pen of Mr. Tawney would be delightful reading, but that a compilation by him from English writers of the present century, not a treatise on ethics, would excel all others is a matter of considerable doubt. Under the fiat of Government such a book would unquestionably supersede all its predecessors, but that it would be more conducive to moral culture than its rivals is abundantly doubtful. It is doubtless intended to fail in order to prepare the way for the teaching of the Holy Bible to the Hindus and the Muhammadans, and taking it as such we are bound to enter our most solemn protest against it.

The second branch of the resolution refers to discipline. Time was when the birch was held to be the most potent instrument for the training of youths, but liberal-minded men headed by Lord William Bentinck set it altogether aside in the Army, the Police, the Court and the school room. Our rulers have since grown wiser and restored the ratan in the jail compound, in the Police Court, and they have now set their heart to bring it into use in the school room. It will be for future historians to say *Lord Bentinck abolished flogging in India and Lord Lansdowne brought it back in our schools and colleges*, and then decide to whom belongs the praise for humanity and consummate statesmanship. In order to secure the highest blessing of flagellation Lord Landsdowne goes the length of ruling that the sphere of high education should be circumscribed, to provide the means for efficient whipping *alias* discipline. A part of the money now devoted to high education is to go to provide for efficient discipline in training schools and colleges, and our rulers, not forgetting that the Bengalis are as a nation flabby of muscles and tender at heart, directed that trained English school-masters who are firm of make and rigid of determination, possessing the fullest development of muscular Christianity, should be got out to replace the present race of teachers. We imagine that we owe the idea of imported teachers to the present Director of Public Instruction, and sooth to say the duty of taking care of Dowb is imperative on every patriotic Englishman in this country. Teaching in England is a poor profession at best, and many are the men who hunger and thirst after berths from 40 to 80 pounds a year, would feel themselves blessed with school-masterships at 3 to 5 hundred rupees a month, as administrators of ratans in Bengal. Now for a statue or an eulogistic address to Sir Alfred Croft for having brought on the supercession of "Babu" teachers. We do not at all regret the discarding of the Babu, but we cannot reconcile ourselves to the idea of the reduced number of ordinary schools for the sake of whipping under trained collegians. What would the trained masters do if there were not sufficient number of students to teach? There is no idea of caution and moderation anywhere. Any professor may at any time and place give a licking at his own sweet will. This is more than what obtains in jails. Pupils in colleges are of an age when they should be treated as men and not as boys, but remembering the chase of a betel-nut-chewer by Professor Webb in the streets of Calcutta, restrictions about time, place and circumstances have been altogether dispensed with.

DURGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS.

THE proposal to curtail the hard-earned Dusserah holidays of the poor Hindu clerk is to the fore once more, and the credit of its origin is as usual due to the Chamber of Commerce, the slightest infringement of whose interests sets heaven and earth in motion. The Bank of Bengal and the Customs House already bear the privation, and the Paper Currency Office is this year to find place in the list of the doomed. The Treasury authorities headed by Mr. Gay countenance the proposal, little knowing the pain, we were going to say the dismay, that even this "partial reform" will cause in the Hindu homes concerned, for the poorest and the lowliest regard the privilege of worshiping and communing with *Sakti*, the moving spirit of the universe in their own humble style, on the days specially consecrated in her honor and for her worship and glorification. The jaded and worn out slave hastens once a year to meet those dearest and nearest to him round his hearth, and to forget the woes and troubles of the year, and if this slight enjoyment, too, is to be stopped the slave's lot becomes unbearable indeed. It is proposed that the Paper Currency office will be open to the public for exchange of notes and coins up to one o'clock on all days on which the Bank of Bengal is open for business. This, we understand, will include the *mahashtami* day—by far the most important of the three days of the Poojah, from the solemn celebrations of which day no Hindu would willingly absent himself. This will be a cruel privation indeed, and let us hope that the authorities will yet be induced to reconsider and recall their fiat.

Mr. Gay in his letter to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, dated the 9th instant, says :—

The mercantile community of Calcutta are desirous that greater facilities shall be given by Government for the receipt and payment of money on behalf of Government at the Bank of Bengal during the next Durga Poojah holidays than has been usual hitherto. I understand that it is intended to open the Bank for general business more frequently than before, and that it will not be inconvenient to you, when the Bank is otherwise open, to receive or pay money on behalf of Government, and I shall therefore be much obliged if you will give directions for this to be done. * * * *

It has also been decided to open the Paper Currency office until 1 o'clock on all days on which the Government account and other branches of the Bank are open, and I shall be obliged if you will let this be known when the time arrives, and allow a notice of it to appear at the Bank as it may help to lessen the crowd which pours into that office on the days preceding the holidays to obtain a supply of small notes and change for possible requirements.

If to avoid this rush that Mr. Gay is determined to put a stop to the rejoicings of a considerable portion of his subordinates, he will do an injustice that would be properly understood if the Easter or Christmas holidays could by any possible contingency be stopped. If mercantile interests and general business require these special arrangements for a few days only in the year why should not the non-Hindu clerks in the different offices be amply sufficient to meet all requirements.

The reply to it had been given long ago, and quite satisfactorily too, and our only wonder is that the question is allowed to be re-opened at all. The agitation is not set on foot now for the first time, and our readers will remember with what singular ability and how successfully did the Honble Raja Durga Churn Law and the late Babu Kristodas Pal combat all the unsound arguments that were brought forth in favour of the abolition of the holidays during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton. A committee was appointed by the Government of Bengal to consider the whole question, and these two ardent advocates of native rights differed from the majority and recorded a joint dissent in which the history of the question was traced from the beginning, and it was shown beyond all doubt that no further curtailment of these holidays was possible or advisable under the circumstances. We do not propose to refer to this important minute at any length; but a point or two may with advantage be recalled to memory at the present conjuncture. As was pointed out with great force it is of the utmost importance for the satisfactory working of the Government offices that the employes should be in perfect health and vigour, and to secure that object the Government has devised the schemes of furlough and privilege leave by which periodical rest from labour may be obtained. The dissent continued :—

These schemes, however, cannot be brought into play in connection with the lower grade officers. Their services cannot be dispensed with without seriously interfering with progress of work in public offices, and for their sake an annual general holiday of 12 days is by no means improper or extravagant. The loss sustained during the vacation is fully made up by improved efficiency during the rest of the year. The argument is the same on which Sundays are allowed to the Hindus and the Mahomedans. Ostensibly it entails a loss of 52 days to commerce, but in really it benefits the community much more largely than what would be gained by including them as working days. Under the name of Christmas vacation leave is allowed in almost every part of Europe and such leave there does not seem materially to interfere with the progress of commerce. It has been observed by some that the Christmas week is much more enjoyable season than the Dusserah. This is true enough for Christians, but to the great bulk of the Hindu and Mahomedan officials the autumn is a much more pleasant season than the depth of mid-winter. The question, however, does not refer to season but to leave *in se*, whether it would be beneficial to the employes in public offices and to the officers themselves to have an annual prolonged vacation, and put in this form medical opinion will, we feel confident, be in favour of the vacation.

Considering, then, that the arrangements made by Government in 1874, by which the Custom House is kept open during the Durga Poojah vacation, except for five days, and the jetties work without intermission, the inconvenience to the trade of the city is not serious; that the number of holidays in Bengal is less than that in the other provinces; that a general vacation of seven or eight days during Christmas does not in any way affect or inconvenience commerce in Madras and the North-Western Provinces; that the present Durga Poojah vacation is necessary for the observance of the religious and social ceremonies of the Hindus; that it is a general holiday for all classes of public servants for rest, recreation and travelling; that it affords almost the only opportunity to the lower grades of officers to visit their mofussil homes once a year; that in a sanitary point of view a prolonged rest of 12 to 15 days in a year is of great importance, as it enables the officers of Government to discharge their duties much more satisfactorily than what they could do if no periodical rest was allowed; and that its curtailment would give too much hardship and dissatisfaction among the Hindu, as well as other, servants of Government, and also among the general public whose business engagements are regulated by the practice in the public offices.

We have no desire to add one word to these powerful observations, and if the Government is going to revise its arrangements again, it must be on substantial grounds, the nature and potency of which we have not yet been acquainted with. It is our firm opinion, however, that for the sake of maintaining administrative vigour alone, if we are not allowed to speak of religious or sentimental grounds, the Dusserah holidays must not be curtailed.

JUDICIAL FRANCHISE.

II.

WE purpose to show how the privileges of the people in the administration of justice by indigenous agency underwent modification and curtailment. The original code of 1793 contemplated an entire separation of the judicial functions, both civil and criminal, from the duties of the Revenue Department, those functions and duties being centered in the company's servants before that year. The company's servants wielded at one time the powers of a Magistrate, Civil Judge and Collector, as well as those of factors. By Reg. III. of 1793 the civil jurisdiction of the Zillah Courts was defined. Their jurisdiction was pecuniarily unlimited. This Regulation also established the City Courts at Moorshidabad, Dacca and Patna giving special territorial jurisdiction. Regulation V. of 1793 defined the jurisdiction of the Provincial Courts of appeal established at the above cities and Calcutta. Each court was presided over by three Judges and its jurisdiction was exerciseable on a reference being made by the Governor-General in Council or by the Sudder Dewany Adawlat. This Adawlat was originally composed of the Governor-General and the members of the Supreme Council. Regulation VI. of 1793 modified and defined the powers of the Sudder Dewany Adawlat, and gave aggrieved parties the right of a second appeal against decrees passed by the Provincial courts. It should be noted that in the Sudder Dewany Adawlat the right of the native to sit as a Judge was absolutely ignored and he was nowhere in the administrative machinery. By Reg. XL. of 1793 'commissions to natives to hear and decide civil suits for sums of money or personal property of a value not exceeding fifty sicca Rupees' were granted and the jurisdiction of the Registrars was abolished. The decrees passed by the Native Commissioner were made appealable to the Zillah Judge whose decision was final under Sec. 4 Reg. XXXVI, of 1795. These Commissioners were styled Munsiffs. Reg. XVI. of 1803 authorized the appointment of Head Native Commissioners for trial of referred cases of the value of Rs. 100 sicca. Regulation V of 1831 indicated a clear departure from the policy which had been pursued previously, and the Government of the day thought it 'desirable on general grounds to employ respectable natives in more important trusts connected with the administration of the country.' The jurisdiction of the Munsiff was raised to Rs. 300 and he was vested with the power of receiving suits without reference. Sudder Amins were declared competent to try suits on the Zillah Judge's reference up to Rs. 1000. This Regulation also created the office of Principal Sudder Amin with jurisdiction up to Rs. 5000 on reference made by Zillah and City Judges in civil cases. A limited jurisdiction over matters criminal was granted to Sudder Amins and Principal Sudder Amins for purposes of a judicial investigation.

The jurisdiction of Provincial Courts was curtailed and the same vested in the Zillah or city Judge. Act IX of 1844 defined the territorial jurisdiction of Sudder Amins and Principal Sudder Amins, and took away the Zilla Judges' reference to try them. It should be noted that Regulation XXV. of 1837 regulated an appeal direct to the Sudder Court in claims exceeding Rs. 5,000. It was so late as 1850 that an Act No. VIII was passed conferring appellate jurisdiction on the Principal Sudder Amin in respect of Munsiffs' and Sudder Amin's decrees. Act XVI of 1868 abolished the office of Sudder Amin—raised the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiff up to Rs. 1,000 and changed the title of Principal Sudder Amin into Subordinate Judge. This state of things continues up to this date, and the native judiciary has no higher powers than what it had in 1850.

We now proceed to the Criminal Department of the administration.

It appears that the Foujdari Courts were first established in the interior, on the 21st August 1772, for trial of persons charged with crimes or misdemeanours. Collectors of Revenue were appointed Superintendents of proceedings of those Courts. A superior Criminal Court at Moorshedabad had been established with revisional jurisdiction acting under the control of the local Committee of Revenue. On the abolition of the Committee the Superior Court (Nizamut) was removed to Calcutta, and placed under the charge of a Daroga, who was subject to the control of the President in Council. The President revised the sentences of the inferior Courts in capital cases. On the 18th October, 1775, the entire control of the Department of Criminal Justice was made over to the Naib Nazim; the Central Court was re-constituted at Moorshedabad and native Foujdars assisted by persons versed in the Mahomedan Law were appointed to try offenders. On the 6th April 1781, the office of Foujdar was abolished; but the Courts continued to exist under the control of the Naib Nazim as Superintendent, but Zilla Judges were appointed Magistrates with power to commit cases to the Foujdari Courts. A special department was opened under the control of the Governor-General for superintendence and a Covenanted Civil Servant, called 'the Remembrancer to the Criminal Courts,' was appointed to assist Governor-General in the task.

On the 27th June, 1787, the Magistrates were vested with authority *to hear and decide* petty cases. This was followed by certain rules issued on the 3rd December 1790, which established Courts of Circuit under the superintendence of English Judges, assisted by natives versed in the Mahomedan Law, for trying crimes and misdemeanours. These Judges were subject to the control of the Sudder Nizamut, presided over by the Governor-General. The rules mentioned above were re-enacted with alterations and modifications by Regulation IX of 1793. Regulation XIII. of 1793 empowered the Governor-General in Council to appoint Registrars and assistants, who may be 'covenanted servants of the company' to the Foujdari Courts. It was in 1797 that assistants were vested with judicial powers.

For the first time the office of the Magistrate was dissociated from that of the Judge in 1810 (Reg. XVI). He was also made in some cases a Joint-Magistrate in contiguous districts. This Regulation also defined the relations between the Zillah Magistrate and his joints and assistants. The courts of circuit were according to Reg. 1. of 1829 placed under the charge of Commissioners with jurisdiction to hold periodical sessions of jail delivery. These courts remained in tact till 1831, when by Reg. VII. the Zilla Judges were appointed Sessions Judges with this reservation of power (Sec 5) that they were not to exercise any authority over the Magistrates or interfere in matters of police. Appeals against Magisterial sentences were, however, heard by the Circuit Commissioner. It was in 1835 that the Commissioner's appellate powers in criminal cases were tentatively made over to the Sessions Judge, and in 1837 that arrangement was confirmed.

It would be manifest from the above that since the date of the abolition of the Foujdars to 1843, the entire criminal administration was in the hands of the ruling class. Act XV of that year was passed to give back to the natives of the country and natural-born subjects of Her Majesty the privilege of being their own criminal Judges under certain conditions. The first Deputy Magistrates were not merely criminal Judges but Police officers.

Before closing the summary of changes in the administrative machinery, we should say something about the Native Law Officer who had ceased to be an administrative unit. His duty was 'to expound the law' in civil cases. In criminal matters, his *fatwa* was the basis of the final sentence passed by the Nizamut Adawlut (Sec. 76, Reg. IX of 1793,) and the Law Officer's opinion in civil cases guided the decisions of the Judges. Reg: III of 1821 gave criminal powers to Law officers in certain cases and an extension of the same was granted by Reg. II of 1832.

The judicial franchise given by the Legislature of the day to the Native law officers was, however, shortlived. Regulation VI passed in 1832, provided that "it shall not hereafter be necessary that a *fatwa* be filed by the Law Officers in every case that may be referred for the final sentence of the Nizamut Adawlut; but the judge or judges by whom the proceedings shall be reviewed shall exercise their discretion in requiring a *fatwa* or otherwise, as may appear to them expedient or necessary &c." This Regulation while crippling the power of the Law Officers was in other respects an advanced piece of legislation. For the first time in the annals of British rule, Government recognized the importance of the assistance of respectable Natives in the decision of civil and criminal suits. The Regulation gave the country the benefits of a trial by jury not merely in criminal cases but in civil trials also. It empowered judges to refer suits to a *punchayat*, to take in two or more assessors to help them in the determination of causes, or to appoint a jury. The effect of subsequent legislation has been to deprive the people of the benefits of a jury-trial in civil actions and the jury-trial in criminal cases is a much smaller thing than it was in 1832. The decision of all causes, civil and criminal, is now in the hands of a single judge, who is at once the arbiter of questions of fact and law, and the voice of the people, except in a few cases, in regard to the administration of justice has been eliminated.

MR. OMMANEY'S NOTE.

VII.

THE agitation in respect of the attack against the Parsi community in the Note reached its climax on Sunday before last. The Parsis assembled in large numbers at the Allbless Baug in pursuance of an invitation to the community by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Funds. The proceedings were decidedly of an orderly character and the speeches made breathed a tone of moderation. The chair was taken by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart. who, in his opening speech, explained the objects of the meeting. Sir Jamsetji expressed what has been the general feeling of all sensible men that it was very much to be desired that Mr. Ommaney's confidential Note had been excluded from the blue book published for the information of the world; at any rate if it was found or deemed necessary to give publicity to the document, the paras containing the objectionable passages should have been expunged. But Sir Jamsetji will not find many to support him when he says that the Government of Bombay should have "endorsed thereon its clear and emphatic dissent from the imputations made against us." Sir Jamsetji seems evidently to ignore the fact that it was no business of Lord Reay to determine what documents should or should not form part of the blue book to be issued to Parliament on the Crawford case. The editing of official papers on Indian questions for Parliament rests with the Secretary of State, and Lord Cross's manifest blunder in permitting Mr. Ommaney's Note to creep into the papers relating to the Crawford case seems to have done all this mischief. As to recording its dissent by the Bombay Government it was a course of which, Sir Jamsetji ought to know, Government was the best judge. If in its judgment Government thought that a strong and perhaps too general an expression of opinion on the part of Mr. Ommanney in a confidential document was not a matter to which much importance should be attached, the Government was perfectly right in observing silence on the point. But all ground under the feet of the leaders of the protest movement was cut down by Lord Reay, when he sent his very courteous reply to the letter of Sir Dinshaw Petit. What more have the Parsis done by this movement than was already done by that letter of Sir Dinshaw Petit? The resolutions adopted at the Albless meeting merely echo the ideas of Sir Dinshaw Petit's letter. And all that the Parsi community have the chance of getting from the Bombay Government in reply to these resolutions is at best an expression of views in an official form similar to those contained in Lord Reay's reply to Sir Dinshaw's letter. And if such an official communication satisfies the promoters of the movement that they have secured the object of the meeting, they are perfectly welcome to such satisfaction. Sir Jamsetji, in course of his speech, alluded to a subject which was personal to himself in having been specially named in the Note by Mr. Ommaney, and explained that all he had done was to stand security for Mr. Crawford when he was called upon to offer a bail. Sir Jamsetji said he saw nothing objectionable in this course. "I leave it confidently" says he, "to the judgment of the public and of the Government itself whether by the simple act of standing bail for Mr. Crawford, I constituted myself an active or a passive obstructionist." We are but expressing the sense of the public when we say that we take the Parsi baronet at his word and believe that beyond standing bail for Mr. Crawford, Sir Jamsetji had done nothing to deserve the name of an obstructionist, active or passive. And we have reasons to believe that this is the opinion of Lord Reay's Government. And the Government, we are glad to know, has done Sir Jamsetji the justice to inform him after obtaining his explanations that the confidence of the Government in him continues as undiminished now as before.

We remarked at the outset of this article that the proceedings of the meeting were conducted in an orderly manner and that the different speakers spoke in a tone of moderation. For this result the promoters of the meeting have to thank the opposition. If the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta and his friends did not succeed in dissuading the younger and more noisy members of the Parsi community from holding the meeting, they succeeded, it must be confessed, admirably well in bringing home to the minds of the promoters the importance of imparting a tone of sobriety and moderation to the proceedings of the meeting.

But after all one cannot help reflecting how too great an importance has been attached to matters which may at best be called trifles while indifference, nay, we should say, culpable negligence is shown in regard to questions of a most serious nature. The head and front of Mr. Ommaney's offence consists at best in putting his remarks into too general a shape. But what is this by the side of the fact that the Government of Lord Reay in unearthing this huge Crawford scandal has done a service to the people of this country no less than to the British Government and India the beneficial effects of which will be observed more and more in the future, for we venture to say that there will be nothing which the Indian Civilian will guard himself against so much as two things, in this country, namely (1) living beyond his means, and incurring debts, and (2) bringing himself into corrupt relations either with the subordinate native service or the people in general. We make bold to say that a Wilson or a Crawford case will be one of the rarities of Civilian administration in the Bombay Presidency for at least the next fifty years. If this should be the result, is not the whole of the Bombay Presidency under a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Reay's Government who—in spite of numerous discouragements offered to them, in spite of gross misrepresentations of their motives and acts in the Anglo-Indian press throughout the country,—have come out boldly and shown that it is not so much the generalizations of Mr. Ommaney regarding the Parsis, or the indemnity offered to the Mamlatdars that do such permanent harm to the purity of administration and the good name of the British Government in this country as the escape from punishment of men like Mr. Wilson and Mr. Crawford.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT is said to have been definitely settled that His Excellency the Viceroy, and suite, will leave Simla on the 22nd of October, and proceed *via* Kohat to Peshawar.

THE speech of Lord Lansdowne at the opening of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition is an interesting commentary on the exodus agitation. His Excellency observed "that the Society was certain to receive large and influential support so long as the Government of India spent a certain part of the year more or less in Simla, and turned a deaf ear to the voice of wooers who so persistently assured it that love is of the vale, or, he should say, of the plains, and that it should lose no time in coming down from yonder mountain height." It shows pretty well which way the wind blows.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY reached Serajgunge on Monday last where he was feted in the usual style. The Municipality prayed that Serajgange might be made the sudder station of a new district comprising the present subdivision and parts of the Atteah and Jamalpore divisions of the Mymensing district; and failing this, that the Sub-Divisional Officer might be empowered to try land registration cases and hear Income-tax appeals, and that the Munsiff be empowered to try cases up to Rs. 2,000 instead of only up to Rs. 1,000 as at present. Under existing circumstances all these cases have to go to Pubna causing great inconvenience to the community. It was further prayed that the river Dhanbandi be made more easy and safe for navigation. The Lieutenant-Governor pointed out that to sanction the first clause of the petition would be to involve enormous expense; that the District was too small to be divided into two; and that great expenditure was already incurred at Pubna in building Katcheries, &c. He promised, however, to take the remaining clauses into consideration. His Honor went to Bogra on Wednesday.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Friday last. Her Majesty, in her Speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, said :—

"My relations with all foreign Powers are most cordial, and nothing has happened to diminish the confident expectation of an unbroken European peace. The only exception to the tranquil course of events has been the partial renewal of attempts by the followers of the Mahdi to invade the southern frontier of Egypt. The invaders have, however, been arrested in their advance, and dispersed with conspicuous skill and complete effect by the troops of the Khedive, supported by a small British contingent under General Grenfell."

THE Indian budget came up for discussion in Parliament on Tuesday last. The rapid increase of population has rendered it necessary for Government, said Sir John Gorst, to undertake more work than before, but we cannot, as we never have been able to, pursuade ourselves that civil expenses cannot be considerably decreased if there be an earnest and honest endeavour to do so. Certain reductions recommended by the Civil Service Commission have been adopted and Sir John Gorst thinks it hopeless to contemplate a centralization. The British policy is to encourage the independence of Provincial Governments, and the country is, we are told, in a prosperous state though the famine-stricken and over-taxed people may not foolishly be aware of it. The gloomy forebodings sometimes indulged in are pronounced to be groundless and we devoutly wish they were.

IN the debate Mr. Bradlaugh drew attention to the condition of the Famine Insurance fund and condemned the expenditure on the costly buildings at Simla as reckless. He urged a system of strict financial control. Sir John Gorst made a futile attempt to meet the situation and explained that the surplus of the famine fund had been spent on railways, on irrigation and in the reduction of of debt and in lessening the chance of famine by assisting the transport of food. He concluded that the capital of the Railways had been increased and the amount of exports from one presidency to another prevented famine. He eulogised the action of the several Governments increasing irrigation works and objected to fussy interference.

LORD CROSS, in reply to a question in the Lords, said that Government had no intention of annexing Kashmir, and hoped that the Maharaja would resume his power so soon as the situation in that quarter had been remedied. Of course there never was any "intention of annexing" and there is none. But Lord Cross himself does not know when or how the "situation" will be "remedied." We care not to court further notoriety for disloyalty, such as the *Pioneer* would charge us with. But the whole thing from the beginning to end strikes us as extremely awkward and we cannot help receiving all official statements on the subject with great caution.

THE *St. James's Gazette* states that the Governorship of Bombay has been offered to the Earl of Coventry. The noble Earl's name is not very familiar in this part of the world. He is 51 years of age, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He is the ninth Earl of the name, and has a family of six sons and three daughters. His Lordship has twice held the appointment of Captain and Gold Stick of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and was Master of the Buckhounds for a short time in 1886.

THE following days have been appointed by the Senate for the University Examinations, of 1890.—Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations, on Monday, the 17th February, and following days. M. A. and Premchand Roychand examinations on Monday, the 10th November, and following days. B. L., Honours in Law, L. M. S., and Preliminary Scientific (L. M. S. and B. M.) examinations on Monday, the 17th March, and following days. M. B., M. D. and F. E. examinations on Monday, the 5th May, and following days. L. E. and B. E. examinations on Monday, the 7th July, and following days.

THE Laltakuri Bund in the Murshidabad District is once more threatened owing to unusual rise of the Bhagirathi. We tremble for the consequences, for if the embankment yields no less than five districts will be submerged and a repetition of the disaster of 1886 may be anticipated. The main street of Baharampur is under water and rise of a few inches more of the river will flood the town. Rice is selling dear and many poor people have been already rendered homeless. The District Magistrate and the District Engineer are doing their best to save the bund.

A MOST daring and extensive robbery was committed on Tuesday last in the dwelling house of the late Babu Lokenath Mullick of Chitpore Road at the dead of night. Property to the extent of upwards of one lac of Rupees has been carried away consisting of precious ornaments, currency notes, cash, Government Securities, and valuable shawls.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, August 28.

The Parsi meeting in *re* Mr. Ommanney's Note was over last Sunday. A Parsi daily paper tries to make out that of the large number of Parsis who attended the meeting the majority consisted of boys from the various Parsi Schools in Bombay, and that not more than about 150 persons were present of those who belonged to what may be regarded as the influential section of the Parsi community. Amongst this influential section comprise two Parsi members of the Legislative Council, of whom not one attended ; two Parsi Judges both of whom were conspicuous by their absence ; fifteen Parsi barristers of whom only one cared to be present ; 15 Solicitors of the High Court, of whom two only were at the meeting; twenty pleaders and vakils of the High Court, of whom only one gentleman sympathised by his presence with the movement. There is no lack of medical men among Parsis—they may be counted by hundreds, but only 14 out of their number cared to attend. Men of position and influence in Parsi Society such as Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C. S. I. ; Sorabji Framji Patel, Dosabhai Framji Karnka, C.S.I.; Ardesir Framji Moris, Edulji Bomanji Moris Cowasji Cursetji Jamsetji, Cowasji Dady Limji, Cowasji Shapurji Mehta, Cursetji Nasarvanji Servai, Cursetji Rustomji Cama, Jamsetji Dhunjibhai, Wadia, Jehangir Burjorji Vacha, Jehangirsha Eraksha Kohiyar, Dinshaw Edulji Vacha, Nanabhai Rustomji Ranina and a host of well-known Parsi names did not grace the meeting with their presence. The Parsis are now considering what has been the effect of this meeting. One section of the community thinks that the objects of the meeting have been completely attained, the other section is of opinion that all this attempt to create a furore in the community has been a waste of energy and power, a squandering of means towards a fanciful object. The object to be attained was after all shadowy, the means employed were of a disproportionate character. One could understand a meeting of the Parsi community, nay, a public meeting of all the different sections of the native community, called together to applaud the conduct of Lord Reay and his colleagues in the Government of this Presidency in the courageous stand they have made in the exposure and denouncement of the Crawford scandals. Such a movement would have strengthened the hands of the Bombay Government in a way which would have saved it all the anxiety and bother to which it has fallen a victim. It would have helped immensely the recent debate in Parliament on the Mamlatdar question in arriving at a clear notion of the huge system of corruption that Mr. Crawford had organised and the necessity of upholding the action of a Government that was making tremendous effects to clean the augean stable of bribery with a view to bring about a purity of administration.

So the India Council Bill is read for the third time, as Renter informs us, in the House of Commons. Last mail has brought us a pretty full report of the debate on the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons. The debate was interesting and would repay perusal, but beyond this the satisfaction of the Indian reader can go no further. On the contrary he will see reasons to regret on rising from a perusal of it that after all the discussion on the amendments came to nothing. There was in fact much talk and no wool. Sir George Campbell deprecated the hot haste with which the Bill was being hurried through Parliament. If economy was the object, the Bill should have proposed a reduction of the members' salary from £1200 to £800 a year. If the object was to weaken or destroy the Council of India, let it be so explained to Parliament and the country that such was clearly the intention of the Government. Parliament had undertaken to govern India when the transfer of Government to the crown took place more than thirty years ago ; but since Parliament could not govern India, the Indian minister needed the help of an independent Council, and not a Council whose views the Minister was not bound to carry out. The members of the Council were at present a helpless body who could not guide the policy of the Secretary of State in any important matter but who were the sport of the Secretary of State. Sir Guyer Hunter wanted a provision to be made for a medical man in the India Office. Mr. Bradlaugh thought that there was nothing to show that the Council of India was in touch with the Indian people. In short the Council was not of the slightest use either to the Government of India or the Parliament in England. It is surprising to find Sir Lewis Pelly taking the view he did. 'As the India Council,' said he, 'was merely a consultative body, it might also be of advantage to introduce two or probably more experienced, trained, and highly placed natives of India on it, so as to amalgamate into one unity that Indian Empire, which was after all, as Mr. Disraeli said, a matter of considerable importance to this country.' Mr. MacNeill hit the right nail on the head when he said that 'to reform the Government of India by knocking five men off the present number of the India Council was simply to give a shabby coat of moral whitewash to the sepulchre of corruption and misgovernment.' The most amusing part of the debate is to be found in the fact that Sir John Gorst who was expected to be at his place at the time of the debate, had gone on a yachting expedition, and had forgotten that the debate on the Bill was coming at the time it did. Mr. E. Stanhope who undertook to defend the course of Government policy in the absence of Sir John Gorst, remarked with regard to the suggestion to admit representative natives on the Council that 'the honourable member who made such a suggestion could not have thought out the consequences. No Government would think of adopting such a proposal unless they saw that it could be established upon a principle very different from that which had been shadowed forth. The question he considered was whether the Council was, as at present constituted, too large or not. No doubt a reduction in the Council, as proposed by the Bill, would conduce to economy, and that was a matter of the first importance. But the Bill was not based on considerations of economy. The question was whether a Council composed of fifteen members was the best for transacting business.' The experience of men connected with the India Office was that the Council was too large. But those who were of this opinion seemed to ignore the fact that the country and the people in respect of whom administrative questions had to be considered were too large, and they could scarcely be well grappled with by such of the members of the India Council as had no personal knowledge of at least some portions of this vast country. Take, for instance, the case of Sir James Peile. He is doubtless an able man and can offer his opinion about the Bombay Presidency and its people, But what can he say about questions relating to Assam or Burmah ? In the India Council you want men more or less conversant with the different parts of India. The curtailment of the number of men,—whose advice on Indian questions the Secretary of State may follow or not as he chooses—is a step in the wrong direction. Either abolish the Council altogether, regarding it as a useless appendage to the Secretary of State, or if you choose to keep it, make it as strong and efficient as it is practicable by the introduction into it of fresh blood.

I hear that Mr Digby's two letters to the Secretary of State for India on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission have had the effect desired by their writer. The India Office has not accepted the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. If the news is true and I have no reason to doubt it, I cannot help thinking that Mr. Digby has done a great service to this country. It is quite clear that his political agency has done more to invite the attention of Parliament to the pressing questions of the day than any amount of agitation on the subject in India. I believe I am quite correct when I say that through this agency many more questions on Indian subjects were asked by Mr. Bradlaugh and other friends of India during the sessions now about to close than was it possible during any previous year. Mr. Digby has again placed the people of India under obligations by his new letter addressed to members of the House of Commons on the relations of Native States with the British Government. But more on this in my next.

Extract.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq.,

CONSUL FOR PERSIA, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE, CALCUTTA.

The distinguished subject of our sketch was born in Bombay on the 28th of September 1815. He is the younger of two sons of the celebrated Rustomjee Cowasjee, the merchant prince of Calcutta, whose name at one time was a household-word in this city. Mr. Manackjee inherited the genius of his father, and sedulously cultivated it. He was for a short time in Sergeant Sykes' School in Bombay, and then joined the Elphinstone School. In school he devoted himself to his studies with a single-mindedness which gained him the approbation of all his teachers. Even at the early age of fifteen his equanimity of temper and calm unbiassed judgment were admired by all who came in contact with him. Whenever there was any dispute among his school-fellows, Mr. Manackjee was the arbitrator, whose decision invariably gave satisfaction. In Mr. Manackjee's case the saying of the poet is truly exemplified, that "the child is father of the man." The attributes of character which have characterised his career, and have gained the love and esteem of his countrymen, were early developed in him. His friends predicted a bright future for him, which has been realised in the best acceptation of the term.

In June 1831, Mr. Manackjee was obliged to leave Bombay for China, where his father's extensive business urgently required his services. Thus at the early age of sixteen, when native youths are even hardly fit to matriculate for the University, Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee was forced to abandon his scholastic education and take upon himself the cares and troubles incident to a merchant's life. In 1833 he returned to Bombay *via* Calcutta. This was the period when his father's business was in its palmy days, and his reputation at its zenith. He could seldom stay at one place for any length of time; he was constantly moving backwards and forwards between Bombay, Calcutta and China; but wherever he went he earned the golden opinion of all. It was in 1834 that he and his brother, Mr Dadabhoy Rustomjee, who is an old and respected resident of Bombay, established in Canton a firm under the name and style of Dadabhoy and Manackjee Rustomjee. This firm attained a high degree of prosperity in those days, and is still remembered in China and India. In September 1837 Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee came and settled for good in Calcutta, and was in the following month admitted a partner in his father's firm.

It is now fifty-two years that Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee has been amongst us. It will be remembered that Lord Auckland was Governor-General of India in 1837. Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee's father, the late Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee, was then the leading native merchant of Calcutta, he and his two sons having at this time a large fleet of ships trading on the seas between China and India. His open-handed liberality, noble presence, and dignified manners made him a general favourite in society while taking a prominent position in all important public business; every person from the Governor-General downwards delighted to honour him. The splendid parties he gave were the talk of the town, and to be admitted to one of them was considered a great compliment.

This was the school, and these were the surroundings, in which Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee was brought up, and it can be easily seen how, with his natural abilities and sound early training, he profited by the lessons he was taught. He was equally at home at one of his father's brilliant assemblies, or in the office-room crowded by business men from all parts of the world. In the Parsee community, Mr. Manackjee was in those days looked upon as one who would uphold the honour of the community to which he belonged; and it is needless for us to say that Mr. Manackjee, in his after-career, has shown that he fully deserved the good opinion which was entertained of him.

Showing how enlightened were the views of the father and son with regard to all vexed social questions, the *Englishman* of the 14th August 1838 in announcing the arrival in Calcutta of the ladies of the family said:—"This arrival must be regarded as *an event* in the history of native society. It presents the first instance, we believe, of a violation of the habits of seclusion to which the Parsee ladies, in common with those of Hindustan, have hitherto been subjected, and we trust that it may be regarded as the harbinger of a new system of treatment, under which all that is bright and fair in this hemisphere may come to fill places in society as useful and important as those which are occupied by the happy and independent dames of the West. Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee deserves, in our opinion, the applause and gratitude of all well-wishers of the cause of civilization in India. He has burst asunder the trammels of prejudice and set an example to his countrymen and the better order of Hindus, which, we would fain hope, may sooner or later be followed on a large scale."

Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee and after him his son, Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee, were Directors in the Union Bank, which was established by influential European and Native merchants. This Bank attracted a large business. Its career was brilliant, but its fall was disastrous in its effects. The Bank failed in 1849, and its failure overwhelmed many noble houses. It is worthy of note that Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee was the only member chosen from the twelve Directors of the Bank to serve on the Committee appointed by the shareholders to wind up its affairs. Mr. Rustomjee's house was severely affected. Just at this time other losses followed. Ships were lost, and other houses with which Mr. Rustomjee and his two sons had business connections also collapsed. A severe calamity thus came upon the house.

Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee, after a distinguished career of forty years, paid the debt of nature on the 17th April 1852, leaving to his son the heritage of a name greatly honoured by three successive generations. In noticing his death, the *Englishman* of the 19th April 1852 observed:—"During his prosperity he sought European society, and, breaking through the restraints usual among his countrymen, did not hesitate to introduce the ladies of his family to his guests, among whom the Governor-General of India has more than once been present. Rustomjee was very liberal while he had the means, and there must be many yet living who have felt his kindness when it was of the utmost value to them."

The Friend of India said of him, that "he was remarkable not only for his enterprising spirit, but for his freedom from the prejudices of the East, and for a European cast of thought peculiar to his countrymen among Asiatics. In the days of his prosperity he gave like a 'merchant prince,' and sedulously emulated the example of his intimate friend Dwarkanath Tagore."

Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee treading in the footsteps of his father has taken a prominent part in all public movements, and where divergence of views cropped up between different sections of the native community, Mr. Manackjee was the common referee, the weight of his opinion smoothing over difficulties which at times seemed insuperable.

In 1849, long before the present Municipality was established, Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee, considered it the duty of every citizen, whatever his rank and position in society may be, to devote a portion of his time to promote the welfare of his fellow citizens. Calcutta noted for its insalubrity, was in a filthy condition. Improvement was loudly called for, and various plans were suggested to effect it. Mr. Manackjee was requested to give his help. "The Commissioners for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta," writes the clerk to the Commissioners, "are satisfied that it will greatly conduce to the amendment of the conservancy, the proper repair of streets and roads and the abatement of nuisances if there were formed in each division a committee of influential gentlemen who would take a lively interest in these matters; they have, therefore, instructed me to address you on the subject, and request that you will be kind enough to give your assistance by becoming a member of the 2nd division, which they hope will be formed and ready to commence its operations soon" We need hardly say that Mr. Manackjee cheerfully complied with the request.

During the dark days of the Mutiny, Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee stood firm by the British Government. His example had a salutary effect on his community. They all gathered round him determined to give their moral support to Lord Canning's Government. Mr. Manackjee was not satisfied with mere professions of loyalty. He considered it his duty to aid the Government by every means in his power. He cheerfully placed his resources at the command of Government. In July 1857, Mr. Manackjee, through his friend Mr. P. W. Le Geyt, the Bombay Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, made an offer of the large buildings he owned at Cossipore on the banks of the river for the accommodation of the troops which were shortly expected. Lord Canning, through his Private Secretary, the Hon'ble Gerald C. Talbot, thankfully accepted the 'liberal and welcome offer." The troops occupied the premises for several months, the cordial thanks of the Government being formally conveyed to the owner.

In July 1861 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta. He was also appointed a member of the old Corporation of the Justices, established in 1863. When the new Corporation was constituted, and the elective system was introduced, Mr. Manackjee was nominated by Government to represent its interests in the Corporation. For nearly 20 years he served the Government for the benefit of his fellow-citizens in this capacity, and richly earned the gratitude of both, by the loyal and faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to him. In 1882 his son, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Manackjee Rustomjee, the worthy son of a worthy father, was appointed to fill his place in the Corporation. Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee was also for several years a member of the Municipal Corporation of the Suburbs of Calcutta, and is also an Honorary Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

In 1870 Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee was nominated by the Shah of Persia as his Consul in Calcutta. Her Majesty the Queen approved of the nomination, and the appointment was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 28th of March 1870, and in the *Gazette of India* in July 1870. The honour conferred on Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee was a rare one. That the head of the Parsee community in Calcutta—a community which had to abandon their original home in Persia, many centuries ago, owing to religious persecution from one of the Kings of Persia—should have been elected to represent his interests in the metropolis of British India, is a significant sign of the times, and reflects the highest credit on the gentleman in whom such confidence has been reposed. It was an honour of which any community might justly be proud, and the Parsee community, through their recognised organs in the Press, openly testified their sincere pleasure at the appointment. There was a large assembly of the Mogul residents of Calcutta, the subjects of the great Shah, and of the European and native admirers of Mr. Manackjee, at his residence, No. 18, Chowringhee Road, to do honour to him. The Firman of the Shah, conferring the appointment, was read, and cordial congratulations were offered to him. It is nineteen years now that Mr. Manackjee has held this post of honour, and worthily performed the duties attached to it, to the satisfaction of the Shah and of the successive Representatives of the Queen Empress. It is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Manackjee's eldest brother, Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, who distinguished himself as an enterprising merchant was Acting Consul for Muscat at Bombay, and is at present Vice-Consul for Persia in that city. Thus it will be seen that both brothers have been singularly fortunate in achieving a reputation of which any person may justly be proud.

In 1873 Mr. Manackjee was appointed Sheriff of Calcutta, on the nomination of Sir Richard Couch, then Chief Justice of Bengal, being the *first* native gentleman appointed to the post. The whole native community was honoured in the person of Mr. Manackjee, and the honour was highly appreciated. He recieved numerous letters of congratulation from the leaders of all sections of the community.

Married in the year 1833, he and his lady have led a singularly happy married life. They celebrated their golden wedding in May 1883, and are blessed with two sons, three daughters, and seventeen grandchildren. The eldest Mr. Heerjeebhoy Manackjee Rustomjee, of whom we have already made mention, has given every promise of following in the footsteps of his father. He is a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate, a Government Member of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, an Official Visitor of the Presidency Jail, a member of the Bengal Asiatic Society, a member of the Managing Committee of the British Indian Association, a member of the Executive and Native Committees of the District Charitable Society and other public bodies—in the affairs of all of which he takes a lively interest.

As a Freemason Mr. H. M. Rustomjee has made his mark having filled the office of Master of three different Craft Lodges in Calcutta, that of First Principal in two Royal Arch Chapters, master of a Mark Lodge for three consecutive years, and of an Ark Mariner's Lodge for two years in succession. He is the present District Grand Secretary and District Grand Scribe E of the District of Bengal, which offices he has held since April 1880. He is a Past Senior Warden of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, Past Deputy Provincial Grand Mark Master of Bengal, and a Past Grand Mark Overseer of England.

Mr. Cowasjee Manackjee Rustomjee, the second son of Mr. Manackjee, is in business here, and is a young man of great promise.

Advanced in years, Mr. Manackjee is still active in his habits, regularly attending to his work. He is at present a Director of the Gossery Cotton Mills, Co; the Fort Gloster Jute Mills Co., and the Howrah Docking, Co.; a Governor of the Mayo Native Hospital since 1865; one of the Vice-Presidents of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he was one of the founders; and a member of the Executive and Native Committee of the District Charitable Society.

From the above it may be gathered that Mr. Manackjee has been pursuing a brilliant career of usefulness for over half a century, and although *not*

decorated is none the less worthy. He has welcomed and bade adieu to no less than *fifteen* Governors General and Viceroys, by all of whom he has been trusted, honoured and esteemed This "Grand Old Man" of the Parsee community now in his seventy-fourth year, is the connecting link between Calcutta of fifty years ago and Calcutta of the present day.—*Empress, March 1st, 1889.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

		Rs	As.	P.
The Lucknow Institute	...	6	10	0
The Manager of Mohanudabad Estate	...	12	4	0
Mohamed Mooghur, Cuttack	...	5	0	0
R. N. Singh Esq., Chuprah	...	5	0	0
Bombay, Fort Improvement Library	...	13	4	0
Raja Rajendranarain Roy, Dacca	...	13	4	0
H. H. Maharaja, of Cooch Behar	...	13	4	0
Setabaldi Reading Room	...	13	4	0
A. Nundy Esq., Jubbulpore	...	6	10	0
C. Amoorthalingham Esq., Cuddapa	...	10	0	0
Rutnagiri General Library	...	13	4	0
Western Trading Company, Bombay	...	9	0	0
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Babu Mohim Chunder Biswas, Bhowanipur District Nuddea	...	15	0	0
,, Sarodapersaud Bysack, Narora	...	6	10	0
,, Doorgapersaud Ghose, Akna	...	13	4	0
,, Kylash Chunder Ghose, Bhaugalpur	...	13	4	0
,, Mohendronath Dutt, Jorehat	...	6	10	0
,, Bany Madub Mukerjee, Pooree	...	13	4	0
,, Sadaseolal, Saran	...	13	4	0
,, Bulloram Das, Entaly	...	6	10	0
,, Monwar Das, Monghyr	...	6	10	0
,, Kashynath Biswas, Agra	...	13	4	0
,, Kedarnath Mojumdar, Hooghly	...	13	4	0
,, Bunkoobehari Pal, Ranaghat	...	6	10	0
,, Woma Churn Bose, Bhaugalpore	...	13	4	0
,, Nursingh Chunder Mukerjee, Bhajanghata	...	6	10	0
,, Janokynath Mukerjee, Boinchee	...	12	0	0

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*28th August*, 1889.

GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.—Mr R F Rampini, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months under Article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th September, 1889.

Babu Krishna Kally Mukerji, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Lohardugga.

Mr H W Gordon, District and Sessions Judge, Sarun, is allowed leave for twenty-seven days under Article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th September, 1889.

Babu Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tangail, Mymensingh, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Burdwan.

Mr Ashutosh Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Begusarai, Monghyr, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore.

Babu Khogendra Nath Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Begusarai Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr Ashutosh Gupta, or until further oders.

Dr Prosunno Kumar Roy, Professor in the Presidency College, is confirmed in class III of the Bengal Educational Service with effect from the 27th April last vice Mr J Van S. Pope.

Dr U C Mukerji, Officiatinn Civil Medical Officer, Dinagepore, is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer of Bankura.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Harihar Churn Lal, Munsiff of Muddenpurah, in the District of Bhaugulpore, is allowed leave for fifty days under Articles 307 and 309 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 7th June, 1889, in supersession of the leave granted to him on the 4th July, 1889.

Babu Uma Churn Kar, Munsiff of Hosseinpore, in the District of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for ten days under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th July, 1889.

Babu Saroda Proshad Chatterji, Munsiff of Aurungabad, in District of Gya, is allowed leave for fifteen days under Article (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th July, 1889.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

THE people of the civlised world have been horrified at the recent terrible diaster in Pensylvania, whereby tens of thousands of people lost their lives. This sad calamity carried terror because it was sudden and appalling, but had the same disastrous results, to life and limb come silently, they would have been unnoticed, not only by the public of the United Kingdom but also by the very community in which they occurred. Fatal events of a far worse character are taking place constantly, but they attract no attention, nor would they did not the Bureau of Vital Statistics bring them to our notice. "Figures do not lie, what ever else may be uncertain. During the year 1888 more people died in the United Kingdom from diseases of the kidneys than from diphtheria, small-pox, and typhoid fever combined. This scarcely seems possible, but it is true; and when it is remembered that less than one-third of the actual deaths from Bright's disease are really reported as such, the ravages of kidney disease can be partially understood. Any kidney disease, however slight, is the first stage of Bright's disease, and it is seldom that kidney disorders can be detected. They do not have any specific symptoms. Mysterious weekness and variable appetite, periodical headaches occasional nausea, loss of vigour, lack of nerve power, irregularity of the heart, and many other symptoms, are the indications of kidney disorders, even though there may be no pain in the region of the kidneys. This is accounted for by the fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation

For all disorders of the kidneys and liver there is but one remedy which has proved its worth in thousands of cases, and that is Warner's "SAFE" Cure. It is a high-class, scientific, vegetable preparation, which has a wonderful power over these organs, and is recognised the world over as the only known remedy for kidney and liver diseases. Following are a few of the tens of thousands who have borne willing testimony to its virtues:—

"143, Camden Road,
"Tunbridge Wells, England,
"2nd February, 1889.

"Warner's 'SAFE' Cure has had marvellous effects on my complaint. I was a very great sufferer from liver and kidney disease for a long time, I have been attended by different medical men of this town, and never did receive any benefit from them. I was persuaded to try Warner's 'SAFE' Cure as the best remedy for my complaint, and I soon found great relief, and am happy to say that I feel quite satisfied with its marvellous results. Before I commenced to take your medicine I had to be carried upstairs and down. I shall recommend it to any person I know of suffering from a similar disorder.

(Sgned) "T. DUNK."

"Albert Temperance Hotel,
"Teignmouth, England,
"16th April, 1889.

"I am pleased to tell you that Warner's SAFE' Cure did my daughter a great deal of good. She had been suffering from albuminuria for a considerable time, and after much medical treatment I was persuaded to try Warner's 'SAFE' Cure. A few doses had a wonderful effect upon her, and she is now as well and strong as ever.

(Signed) "E DAVIDSON."

"9, Lower Brook Street, West Teignmouth, England,
"17th April 1889.

"I have suffered from three severe attacks of inflammation of the kidneys, and have also been greatly troubled with gravel. I lost flesh rapidly, had no appetite, and could get very little sleep at night on account of the severe pains across my loins. One day I received one of your books, and, reading some of the testimonials, thought that the medicines would suit my case. I procured a bottle, and felt a little better after I had used it. I continued using Warner's 'SAFE' Cure and Warner's 'SAFE Pills until I had taken nine bottles. I can speak in the highest terms in regard to your medicine, and have recommended it to several, who also speak well of it. One lady living here tells of a person who could not move hand or foot on account of illness, but who, on using the 'SAFE' Cure was restored to health.

(Signed) "R. ASHTON-"

The remedy can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32 page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, postpaid.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN Cod LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer, Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat: the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible: and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London. 34

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 102

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information, free of charge. Mention this paper. 103.

Advertisements.

"TO THE DAFE."

A PERSON CURED of Deafness and Noises in the Head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it Free to any Person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. 160

CALCUTTA AERATED WATER COY.

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ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE dyes Red or Grey Hair a permanent Brown or Black. Ask Chemists and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, England, and avoid imitations. 67,

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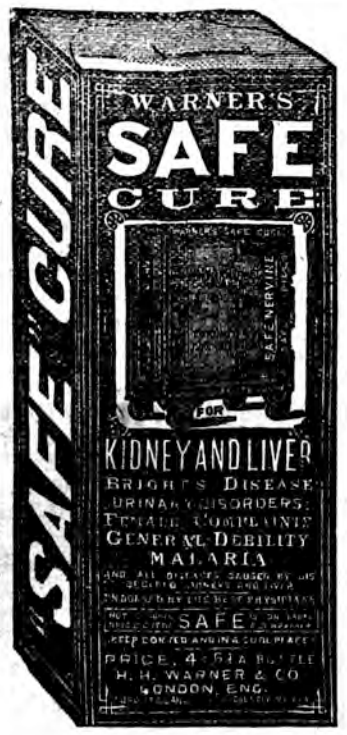

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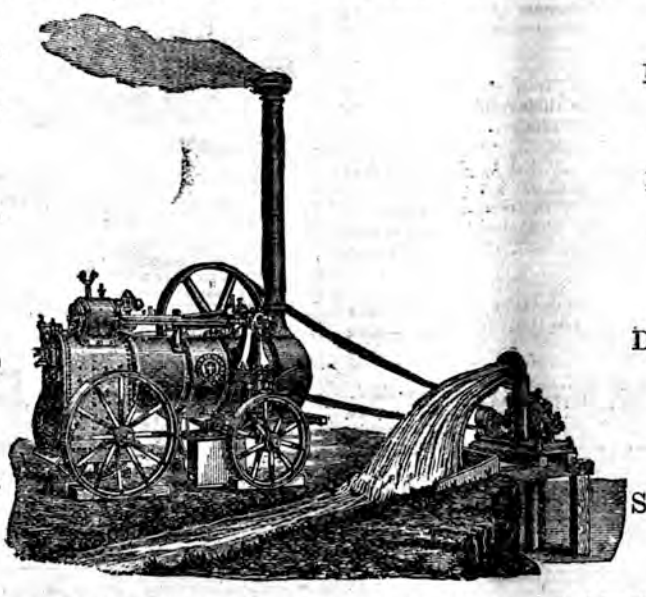

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Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4 0 Rs. 2-8 and Rs. -8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuledi and bears on its lables the fac simile of our signature, to mitate which is felony.

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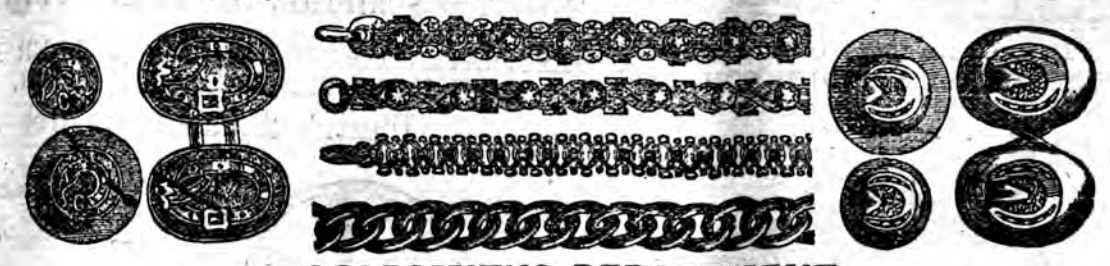

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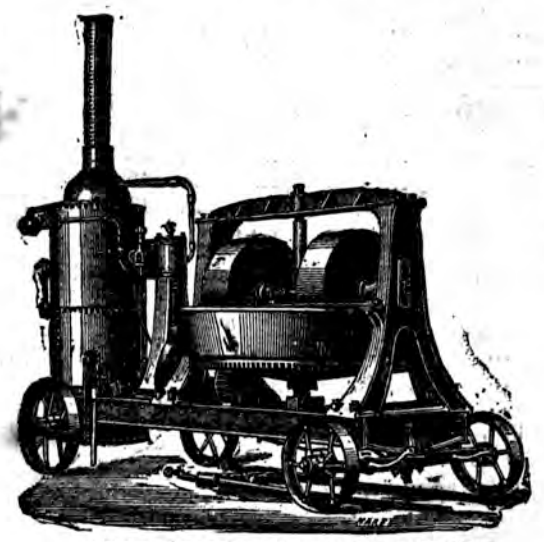

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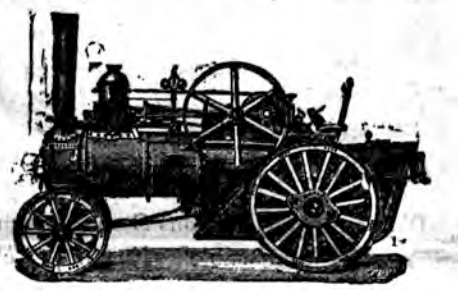

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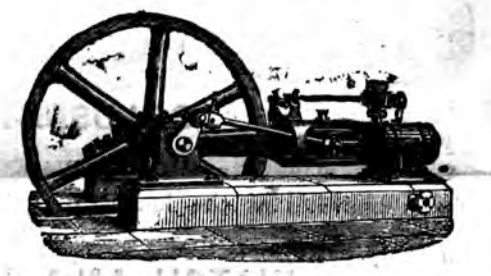

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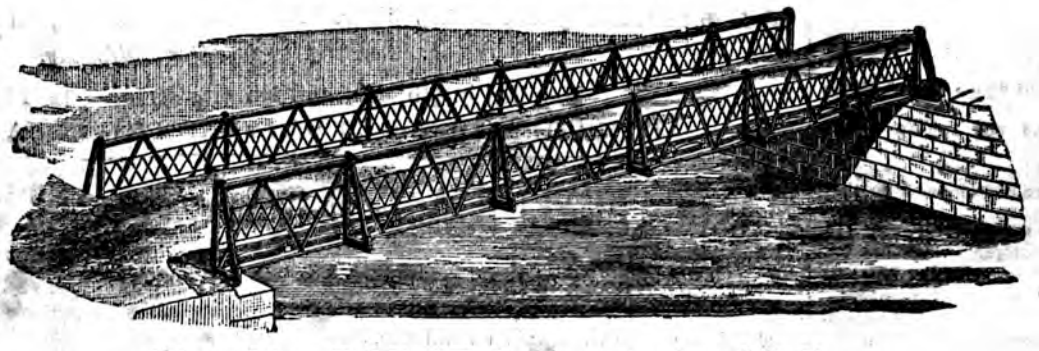

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1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH, 1889. 84

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Testimonial FROM—R. E. THOMPSON, ESQ.,
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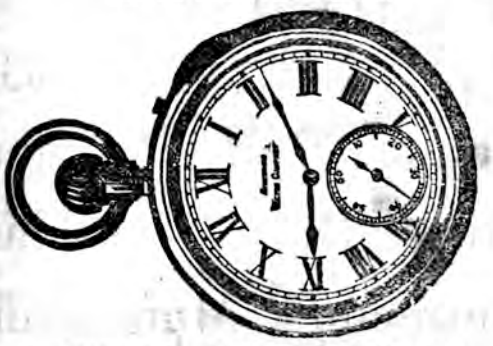
WATCH MANUFACTURERS.



G. A. CHARPIE, & CO. being Watch Manufacturers at home and established for last 10 years in India, can supply Watches suitable for this country cheaper than any Trading Company or any other firm. Our goods differ materially with the ones made for the Bazaar Trade and Prices are nearly the same. We are content with small profits all round, and give full value for the money invested in the different grades of Watches we have for sale, which will suit every purse and fancy, and give complete satisfaction.

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The above genuine, good, reliable and Fine Watches have given the greatest satisfaction of any cheap Watches.
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No. 4 Sterling Silver Hunter Keyless Soldiers' Watch, very strong ¾ plate Lever movement, 6 & 10 ruby Holes, Adjusted Rs. 32 12 & 35 0
This Watch is the most approved of any Hunter Keyless Watch.
No. 80. Keyless Hunter Sterling Silver *Ladies' Watch*, highest quality, finest workmanship, strong cases. Adjusted ... Rs. 28 & 30
No. 78 79. Keyless Hunter and Half Hunter 18ct. Gold Ladies' Watches ... „ 66 & 70

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£70,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£2,600
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
Claims paid during the year, over	...	£290,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£126,000

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MORGAN & CO.,

Prospectus and Report sent on application. 27

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST HELENS LANCASHIRE

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

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Are universally admitted to be worth

A GUINEA A BOX.

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick, Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in countless cases

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

The natives of India will find BEECHAM'S PILLS the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood, as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflamations in hot climates they stand without a rival

Prepared only, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England, in Boxes 9½d, 1s. 1½d and 2s. 9d. with which full directions are given.

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"Messrs Naylor Son Grimes and Co., will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter, sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates 9½ d. size 9 annas per box 1s. ½1. size 12 annas per box 2s-9d size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount.

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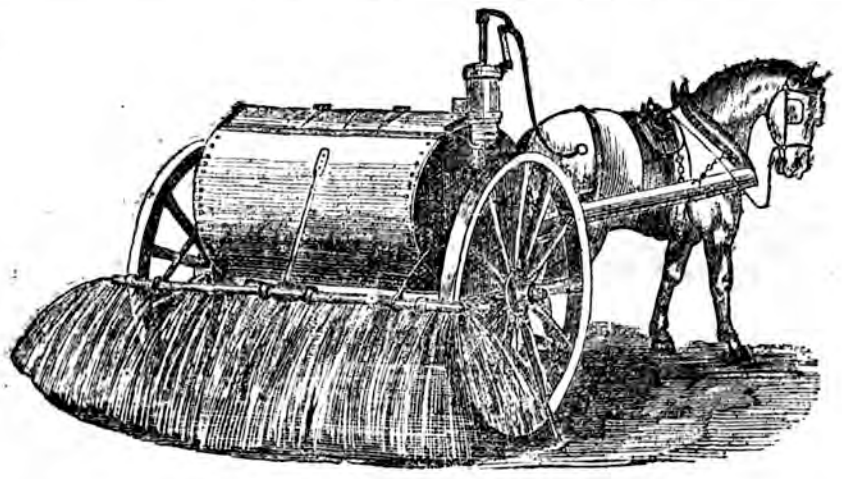

To hold 95 gallons. Suitable for a small horse.

This Cart is made for the express purpose of watering streets and highways; it is of cylindrical shape, and placed along the axle instead of across, which prevents the heavy wash so liable to lift the horse or bullock off its legs. The body is made of wrought-iron; it is mounted on strong wrought-iron wheels, fitted with wooden shafts, and an iron distributor to throw water over a wide space. A pump for filling from tank or well may also be added. Can be drawn by a pony or small horse ... ... Rs. 350-0 each
If fitted with pump and 20 feet of I. R. suction hose ... ... „ 400-0 „
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... „ 8-0 „

SWING MANURE OR NIGHT-SOIL CART.

To hold 60 gallons Suitable for a pony.

With two tanks to one carriage, a large quantity of manure can be carted in a short time, one tank being filled while the other is conveyed away.

Price complete, with galvanized iron tank fitted, with our improved secure cover ... ... Rs. 155-0 each
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If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... „ 8-8 „

Ten per cent. Discount for cash with order

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD. 71

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FOR THE MILLION

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ARE PUTTING UP

PURE INDIAN TEA in small packets of, **1**, **2** and **4** oz. sizes, for retail sale at **3** pice **6** pice and **3** annas respectively.

This is the Tea the Masses of the People like, and this is the Tea they are asking for

VERY SALEABLE! DEMAND INCREASING! QUALITY GUARANTEED PURE!

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SPECIALITY,

Small packets from 3 pice upwards for the Million,

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A packet of 40 distinct varieties of Landreth's fresh American vegetable seeds, packed in America in tin box in air and water-tight manner, consisting of many new varieties of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knol Kohls, &c., &c., with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6.

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MOONDIE ESSENCE.

(SPHŒRANTHUS INDICUS.)

A Special and general alterative tonic.
A Brain & powerful nerve strengthener.
A Blood purifier.—A Special Depurant.

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DIET should be light and nourishing; hot and highly spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

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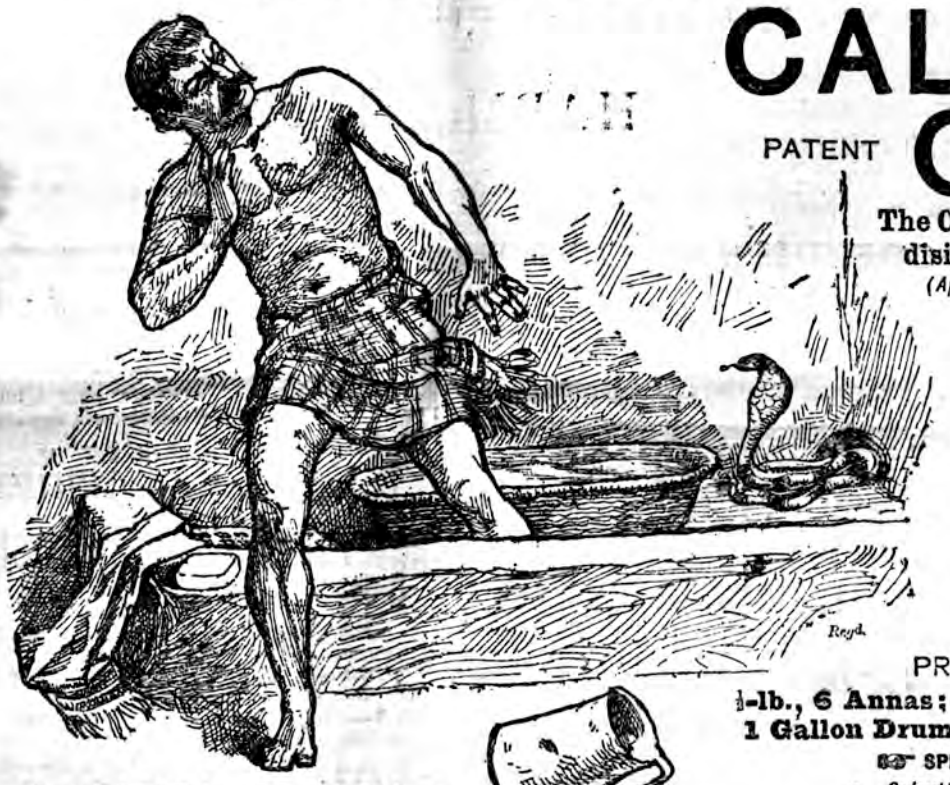

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STEEL PENS.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the
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Deposits are now recieved for 12 months at the rate of 5 (five) per cent per annum.
The 1st June 1889. 121

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RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

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তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা।

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

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ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিন ৬।৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত হইত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

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তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা।

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা. চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere,29

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